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NCPTT NOTES

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National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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The clock is ticking. The deadline for submitting bills for the current session of the General Assembly is one week away. Preservationists are after you to make good on your promise to establish state income tax credits for rehabilitating historic structures, bringing your state up-to-date with others in the region. Whom can you call?

Both the State Historic Preservation Officer and the National Conference of State Legislatures are likely to get the call asking (a) how many other states have similar legislation?, (b) what is the content of the other states' laws? and (c) can you draft something for me? A scramble ensues to gather and sort information, and meeting the deadline is difficult.

State legislators often serve part-time, with minimal staff support and many obstacles to overcome in drafting and enacting effective legislation. Yet developing sound preservation policy and legislation at the state level has become increasingly important towards protecting and enhancing our nation's historic properties. Since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, legislation enacted at the state and local levels has surpassed Federal law in providing protection and assistance to historic properties, archeological sites, sacred sites and culturally significant burials. This trend is likely to continue as Federal resources devoted to preservation diminish, and as the Federal government continues to devolve responsibility for national programs to the states.

Thanks to a 1996 Preservation Technology and Training Grants award from NCPTT,

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1999 PTTGrants Call for Proposals via e-mail

The call for proposals for NCPTT's 1999 Preservation Technology and Training Grants program is available via return e-mail. Send a blank e-mail message to <pttgrants@ncptt.nps.gov>, and the call for proposals text will return automatically.

Notes subscribers will receive the 1999 PTTGrants Call for Proposals as a printed brochure in approximately one month.

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State Legislation Online

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meeting these demands now will be much easier. NCPTT, the National Conference of State Legislatures and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers joined forces to produce the State Historic Preservation Legislation Database. Hosted by NCSL, the database is directly accessible at <www.ncsl.org/programs/arts/statehist_intro.htm>. The database also is accessible from NCSL's Web site at <www.ncsl.org>. (Click on Legislative Policy Issues, then Arts, Culture & Historic Preservation, then Historic Preservation or the database link.)

Citations and summaries of state legislation that reference historic preservation, historic properties, archeological sites, sacred sites and culturally significant burials comprise the database. Entries do not reproduce statutory language; instead, each statute is described in layperson's language with the goal of making the entries accessible and understandable—without legalese or reference to other laws. In order to facilitate and organize research, the database is searchable by individual states and by twenty-five primary query topics. An additional list of 150 secondary query topics can help narrow searches. For legislation that addresses various topics, individual entries were created and cross-referenced for each section of the legislation. For more in-depth study, the user can obtain the full text of legislation from state legislative code books using the citation included with each entry.

"State Historic Preservation Legislation Database is a model, the best of its kind..."
National Conference of State Legislatures

For nearly a decade, NCSL and preservation organizations such as NCSHPO and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have discussed gathering information on state legislation in one place. NCSL is the primary resource for legislators seeking help in researching and crafting legislation, and NCSL's staff members field frequent requests for information on preservation topics. Advances in Web and database technology, increased use of the Internet, and the project support by NCPTT finally made the project feasible.

In order to develop the database, principal investigator Jeffrey Shrimpton read all of the state legislative code books and translated the statutory language into a consistent and readable database. Laura Loyacono, Program Director for Arts, Tourism and Cultural Resources at NCSL, is very pleased with the results: "I think the database is the most comprehensive source of preservation policy available, but what is even more interesting is that historic preservation is understood in the context of larger policy issues. For example, by searching on tourism, economic development or housing, the user realizes how historic preservation fits into these other areas. There is an added educational benefit from legislators using the database themselves, characteristic of Web site browsers, in that the user is encouraged to explore and gets educated about topics beyond the one they were researching. In my opinion, the State Historic Preservation Legislation Database is a model, the best of its kind, and should be replicated for other program areas."

The State Historic Preservation Legislative Database will serve to extend the benefits of preservation legislation across the country. State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, professional organizations and advocacy groups are using the more than 1,900 entries in the database to compare programs and explore ideas for improving state legisla-

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Digital Preservation and Cultural Heritage: Making it work over the long-term

Collecting and disseminating preservation—related information via electronic means is a primary goal of NCPTT. But how can we ensure that this digital information will be usable over the long-term?

Media on which digital data are stored — floppy disks of all sizes, optical disks, tapes, hard drives, and others — are not ideal for long-term storage of information, yet they are often used for this purpose.

The danger in using magnetic or optical media to underpin a digital preservation policy is that software and hardware technologies necessary to read data change rapidly, and stored information may quickly become inaccessible. Even if a particular medium remains physically sound for a long time, the equipment necessary for making sense of stored data may become extinct over the course of a few years.

There are several current strategies for ensuring digital preservation. An extreme preservation method is archiving — and maintaining — all types of hardware and software that has ever existed, so that all intact media can be read in the future. A more reasonable approach to digital preservation is digital archiving, which relies on four principal tasks — back-up, refresh, migrate and document.

Back-up data

Make duplicate copies of digital data and store the copies in a secure environment.

Creating and securing back-up copies, however, does not completely protect digital data from media degradation or from hardware or software obsolescence. Successful digital archiving requires three additional steps.

Refresh data

Copy information from one medium to the next as the original medium nears the end of its reliable lifespan.

Current research into the lifespan of both magnetic and optical media conclude that although magnetic media is physically reliable for five to ten years and optical media for perhaps as long as thirty, technology changes much more quickly. Indeed, digital media are far more likely to be unreadable due to changing hardware and software technology than due to physical degradation.

Migrate data

Copy digital information from one format or structure into another.

One example is copying old flat-file databases into the newer relational database structure, such as a database with multiple tables. The usefulness of a flat-file database can be maintained in a relational database structure, but without migration the advances in data handling and retrieval which have led to the widespread acceptance of relational databases are not available. Another example is the migration of data between different computer-aided design packages. Although CAD allows data to be exported in a "standard" format called DXF, each program creates DXF files differently. The unwary can find that without careful migration much of the original information is lost when creating a new file.

Document data

Record information about the source, content and structure of the digital data such as creator, field names and definitions, standardization rules, relationship to other data, etc.

In order for a digital archivist to successfully migrate digital information, the archivist must fully understand the structure of the data and how parts relate to one another. No digital archivist can successfully preserve data that are not fully documented, because at every step of data migration information can be lost. Archivists must check all data after migration to ensure data integrity.

The cultural resources community is responsible for archiving its computer-based information. Fortunately, a great deal of advice and expertise is available to ensure the long-term preservation of digital data. Full digital archiving services are available to cultural resource professionals through the Archaeological Data Archive Project at Bryn Mawr College, <http://csaws.brynmawr.edu/web1/adap2.html>. In the United

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Digital data and media preservation sites

Commission on Preservation and Access (a program area of the Council on Library and Information Resources), <www.clir.org/cpa>

National Media Laboratory, <www.nml.org>, Media Stabilities Studies page, </MediaStability>

National Archives and Records Administration Center for Electronic Records, <www.nara.gov/nara/electronic>

PRESERV, the Research Libraries Group Preservation Program, <www.rlg.org/preserv>

Preserving Access to Digital Information, <www.nla.gov.au/dnc/tf2001/[illegible].html>

Sustainability and Historic Preservation Part 1: Web Resources

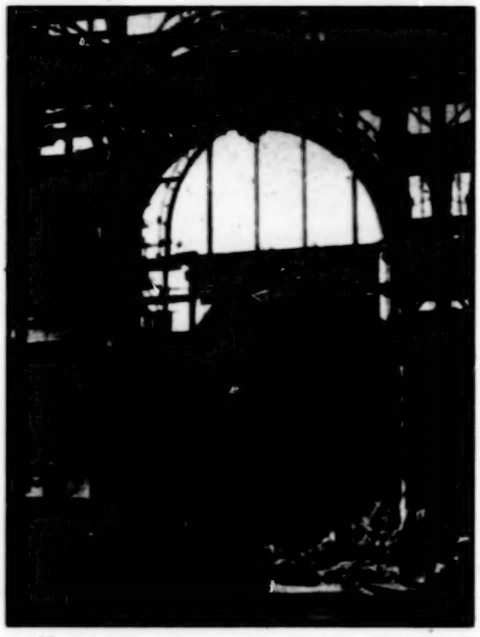
This article begins a series on defining NCPTT's interests in sustainability and historic preservation. The series begins by focussing on sustainability information available on the World Wide Web and information in print. This first article discusses Web resources.

The National Park Service's Cultural Resources Strategic Plan (1997) includes a Servicewide commitment to treatments for historic structures and historic landscapes that incorporate sustainable practices. Towards achieving this goal, NCPTT extends this commitment to NCPTT's Preservation Technology and Training Grants program, where special consideration is given to proposals that address sustainability in preservation and conservation treatments.

Sustainability and historic preservation share some basic principles. Sustainability as an "activity that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"[1] will seem as familiar to preservationists as the National Park Service's mission of preserving cultural resources "unimpaired" for this and future generations. Indeed, sustainability and historic preservation may be considered aspects of a common conservation ethic.

Architectural historian James Steele cites that the "first use of the word *sustainability* in connection with the environment was in 1980 in a publication produced by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, entitled *World Conservation Strategy*.[2] During the last twenty years, environmental education and recycling programs throughout the United States have highlighted the value of existing structures — if for no other reason than to limit the proportion of construction and demolition waste in dumps. Americans are increasingly interested in the environment, and the environmental and design communities have embraced conservation, recycling and sustainability with enthusiasm.

Among the results of this enthusiasm is a growing literature of sophisticated responses to questions of sustainability — much of which has relevance to historic preservation and much of which is available via the World Wide Web. The following sustainability Web sites may interest readers whose work with historic structures incorporates sustainable practices, and readers for whom sustainability and historic preservation is a new topic.



Demolition of Pennsylvania Station-New York (1906-1910) circa 1965-1966: Avoiding waste is a basic tenet of sustainability

<www.nps.gov/dsc/dsgncnstr>

This National Park Service site comprises guiding principles of sustainable design and a sustainable design and construction database.

The database page, </susdb>, is release 2.0 of NPS's searchable compilation of approximately 1,300 products useful in developing sustainable projects, 7,000-plus recyclers of construction debris, and print, Web and organizational resources for sustainability information.

The guiding principles page, </gpsd>, cover natural resources, site and new building design, energy, water, waste, maintenance and operations. Of particular interest is the cultural resources portion of the site, </ch4.html>. Topics addressed under cultural resources include the nature of cultural resources, sustainability applied to cultural resources, sustainable management of cultural resources, and a recommended cultural resource preservation process that integrates principles of sustainability. The description of the process includes a checklist useful at two scales — for organizations managing historic properties to assess the sustainability of their overall preservation programs, and for practitioners to assess the sustainability of proposed and past treatments of historic sites and properties.

US Department of Energy sites: <www.sustainable.doe.gov/buildings/gbintro.htm>, <buildings.eis.anl.gov/ober.htm>, <www.eren.doe.gov/buildings/bldg21c>, and others

Technical information sites developed and maintained by other Federal agencies focus on scientific and engineering research into the nature of sustainable practices, providing the data that supports or denies sustainability. Prominent among such agencies is the US Department of Energy which undertakes and sponsors re-

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1. American Institute of Architects. *Environmental Resource Guide* (Washington, DC: 1991)
2. Steele, J. *Sustainable Architecture* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1997)
3. <www.sustainable.doe.gov/buildings/gbintro.htm>

search related to sustainability through its Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development, Argonne National Laboratory's Existing Buildings Efficiency Research Program, and through its Buildings for the 21st Century program.

The primary motivation for these sites is sustainable management of energy and materials consumption, not the preservation of historic properties: "There are more than 76 million residential buildings and nearly 5 million commercial buildings in the US today. These buildings together use one-third of all the energy consumed in the US, and two-thirds of all electricity. By the year 2010, another 38 million buildings are expected to be constructed ... 'a standard wood-framed house consumes over one acre of forest and the waste created during construction averages from 3 to 7 tons.'"[3] But research represented by such data also can serve the preservation of our national heritage, including the development of data on the energy embodied in historic structures and the potential for waste by failure to preserve.

<www.ebuild.com/index.html>

Environmental Building News is a newsletter that is devoted to "environmentally responsible" design and construction, and this site is an introduction to sustainability information in print and digital media.

Among sites other than the National Park Service's site, *ebuild* is perhaps alone in highlighting reuse of existing structures and site conditions — "Conscientiously renovating existing buildings is the most sustainable construction ... Value site resources: Early in the siting process, carry out a careful site evaluation including ... vegetation, ... important natural areas, etc., and let this information guide the design."

Environmental Building News has published on sustainability and other topics since 1990, and could serve as a good resource for research into sustainability applied to historic properties.

Readers familiar with Web sites on sustainability and related topics will recognize this brief list's omissions. Among the broad range of available sites, however, these few sites touch on the topic of sustainability and historic properties — and only the NPS site treats the topic in depth.

On the many searchable sites devoted to sustainability and related topics, "no data returned" is the common response to historic + preservation searches or variations. Sustainable practices in preservation and conservation deserve further study, and NCPTT's colleagues in the preservation and conservation community might consider NCPTT's PTTGrants as a means of support for developing sustainability information and Web resources.

Digital Preservation and Cultural Heritage

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Kingdom, the Archaeology Data Service, <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/ahds>, and its sister archives in the Arts and Humanities Data Service, <http://ahds.ac.uk>, provide full digital archiving services.

There is one major additional advantage to digital archiving — the ease with which archives can be accessed using the Internet. But that's another story....

— Alicia L. Wise

Dr. Wise is data coordinator at Archaeology Data Service, part of the Arts and Humanities Data Service at the University of York in the United Kingdom. ADS' goal is to collect, describe, catalogue, preserve and provide user support for digital resources that are created as part of archeological research.

State Legislation Online

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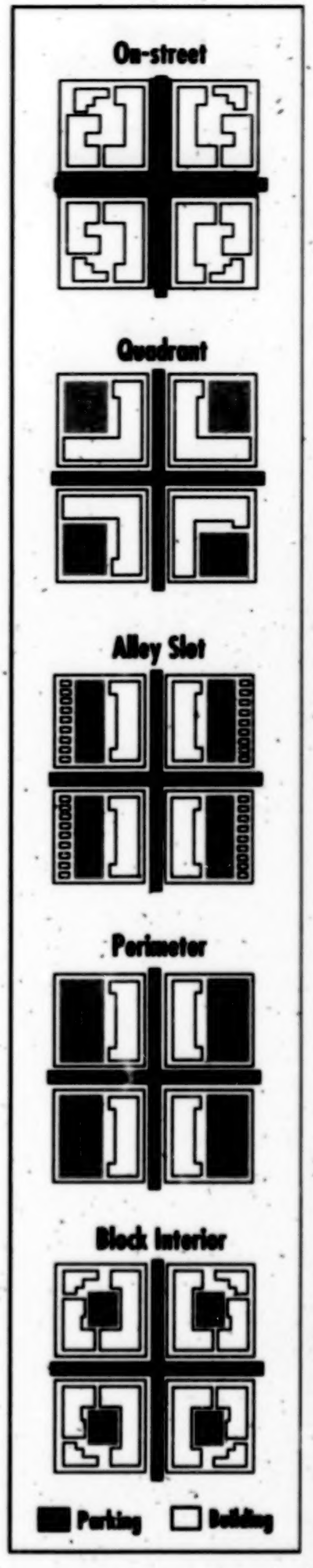
tion. NCSHPO receives many requests each year from states that want to establish or "upgrade" statutory protection and assistance for historic properties. The State Preservation Legislation Database is an efficient research tool for developing good preservation legislation. And the database may have a potential bonus; Legislators often respond to thorough evidence of other states' accomplishments in cultural resources protection.

The on-going challenge for NCSL and NCSHPO is database maintenance — the challenge for all database projects. To facilitate maintenance, State Historic Preservation Offices will be asked to submit newly enacted legislation each year, and NCSL maintains a database of current legislative proposals in order to track what is happening in the state legislatures. Further opportunities to enhance the database include adding references to regulations adopted pursuant to statutes, program performance statistics and state case law. Visit <www.ncsl.org/programs/arts/statehist_intro.htm> often.

— Eric Hertfelder
— Jeffrey Shrimpton

Mr. Hertfelder is Executive Director of NCSHPO in Washington, DC, and served as the project contact for the PTTGrants project that developed the state legislation Web site. Jeffrey Shrimpton, a preservation consultant in Boston, contributed to this article.

Highlands, North Carolina (left) provides a good example of an historic downtown that fits the on-street parking model



Crankshaw's research identified five primary patterns of public parking space distribution, represented in five idealized diagrams (right)

Parking in Historic Downtowns

Historic business districts in small towns face a variety of environmental and economic problems. In struggling communities, the survival of local businesses and the preservation of the historic town center are fundamental concerns. In towns with strong local economies, however, environmental issues — particularly those related to the relationship between pedestrian and automotive traffic — are of primary importance. Ironically, communities that enjoy thriving economies all too often find themselves victims of their own success. Due to ever-increasing pressure to accommodate greater numbers of automobiles, attempts to provide sufficient parking facilities result in damage to the historic fabric of the downtown business district.

To address these problems, Ned Crankshaw, associate professor of landscape architecture at the University of Kentucky, recently undertook a study — funded in part by a 1996 PTTGrants award — to establish models for the design and placement of parking and pedestrian corridors in historic small towns.

Crankshaw began with the assumption that organizational models could be developed to provide physical access to small downtown districts while protecting historic resources and the traditional commercial landscape. His thinking was largely guided by field research he conducted in Summer 1994 on small historic towns in England, which generally, by comparison with the US, exhibit greater organizational clarity due to the intensity of competition for access between automobiles and pedestrians.

Crankshaw's recent research focused on more than thirty towns across the US that share several key characteristics: a population between 10,000 and 30,000; an economically successful downtown supported in part by tourism, college students or patrons from outside the local community; and significant pressure for parking.

From this group, ten towns were mapped in detail to permit measurement and analysis of spatial patterns of organization. Crankshaw then conducted on-site research in each of these communities to assess building use patterns, availability and location of off-street parking and pedestrian routes in the downtown area. Finally, fire insurance maps produced by the Sanborn Map Company were consulted to determine the historic uses of sites now occupied by off-street parking facilities. To determine the volume of parking necessary in each downtown studied, Crankshaw relied on the established ratio of two public parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of commercial or institutional building space.

The study determined that a critical relationship exists between the spatial arrangement of off-street parking facilities and pedestrian access routes in small downtown districts. Crankshaw identified five distinct patterns of public parking distribution, several hybrid types and a few examples where no identifiable pattern existed. In each case, parking distribution patterns were found to play a key role in ordering pedestrian access

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Tabby Conservation and Preservation Symposium

Fort Frederica: tabby pour for new construction

A symposium on the conservation and preservation of tabby — an early building material made from water, lime, sand and oyster shells — was held February 25-27, at Jekyll Island, Georgia. The meeting was funded by a 1997 PTTGrants award and sponsored by the Georgia, South Carolina and Florida State Historic Preservation Offices, and the Museum and Historic Preservation Division of the Jekyll Island Authority. Thirty archeologists, engineers, conservators, architects and other preservation professionals met to discuss current scholarship in the field and to develop a future plan of action for these fragile resources.

The two-and-one-half day symposium included presentations on the history of tabby, the identification of tabby resources in a three-state area, and engineering characteristics of tabby — as well as several case studies on tabby stabilization and preservation. A tour of tabby structures located on St. Simons Island, Georgia, included the circa 1820 slave hospital at Retreat Plantation, ruins of Couper's 1804 house at Cannons Point Plantation, two surviving cabins at Hamilton Plantation, and the King's Magazine and the tower portion of the barracks at Fort Frederica. Fort Frederica also was the setting for a demonstration of tabby production and construction.

On the final day of the symposium, meeting participants met in focus groups to develop initial recommendations. Questions discussed included —

Are there generalizations that can be made about tabby?

The discussion groups concluded that tabby should be considered a porous, early poured-in-place concrete system indigenous to the southeastern United States, intended to be covered by a stucco or lime wash for protection. During different periods of time, various documented mix formulas were used and differences among formulations affect the physical properties of the tabby.

What are future preservation and conservation research needs?

Most participants recommended that research should be focused on better characterization of tabby's physical and chemical properties. Determining properties such as porosity or mechanical strength may be useful in predicting the lifetime of tabby structures.

Since tabby formulation changed with time, better materials-based definitions of tabby were recommended. Identifying the roles of tabby's individual components, including the outer lime coating, was seen as important.

Participants also noted the need for research into new treatments and stabilization technologies such as consolidants and water repellent coatings. Looking to treatments of other materials such as adobe, investigating better techniques to protect historic fabric, and stabilizing physical and biological damage were recommended. Evaluating the role of biodeterioration in the overall deterioration of tabby, using appropriate sheltering techniques and stabilizing and conserving the tabby ruins were stressed.

What are short- and long-term treatment options?

Recommendations for treatment of tabby still remain site specific, but some generalizations were developed. Overall, controlling moisture is the first priority for protecting tabby. Capping or sheltering ruins, redirecting rain runoff, and re-roofing extant buildings are important means of controlling moisture damage. Stabilizing structures by replacing missing lintels or bracing and removing vegetation are important short-term treatment strategies. Long-term treatments include permanently stabilizing structures, sheltering, and evaluating the costs and benefits of replacing and maintaining stucco or lime wash coating.

What can be done to insure long-term interdisciplinary exchange of information?

Information exchange is critical to continuing the symposium's benefits. Establishing an information clearinghouse through Internet sites or a listserv was strongly advocated. Researchers are encouraged to publish their results in peer-reviewed professional journals such as the *Journal of the American Institute for Conservation* or *APT Bulletin*. Participants also recommend continued dialog by instituting a regular series of meetings.

The proceedings of the meeting are planned for publication and distribution. For further information regarding the symposium, contact NCPTT Materials Research Program Manager Mary Striegel.

Conservation Manual for the Caribbean

The Carribean Heritage project received a citation from the 1998 Awards for Architectural Research, sponsored annually by Architecture *magazine and the American Institute for Architectural Research. As described in the April 1998 edition of* Architecture, *jurors saw the project as "...a scholarly piece of research ... For anybody interested in historic preservation, it's going to be a classic."*

A *Manual on Conservation Methodology for Historic Buildings & Structures - Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands* by Beatriz del Cueto, AIA, is a compilation of the work of nearly two decades on pioneering conservation projects in the Caribbean. The product of a 1995 PTTGrants training project, the manual is designed as a basic guide to architectural preservation and conservation methodology with special emphasis on challenges facing preservationists working in the Caribbean. Topics addressed include historical research, recording, documenting and inspecting historic buildings, and materials analysis.

The preservation movement in Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands and other Caribbean islands has gained momentum since the early 1970s. In Puerto Rico, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 served as a catalyst for raising awareness among local government agencies and interested groups that Puerto Rico was losing the cultural patrimony that made each community unique.

Not all repercussions of the NHPA were positive, however; in some cases, programs and projects were hastily developed. Projects often were carried out by groups and individuals without knowledge of original construction techniques or preservation technologies, and treatments sometimes contributed to the deterioration of the historic fabric rather than its preservation.

The *Conservation Methodology* manual was developed by Caribbean Heritage, a nonprofit organization based in Puerto Rico. Agamemnon Gus Pantel and Roberto Garcia collaborated with principal investigator Beatriz del Cueto on the project. The manual serves as a model, emphasizing regional construction methodologies that resulted from the cultural and historical diversity of the colonizing European nations. The pluralistic nature of Caribbean architecture can only be understood through its multicultural history which is clearly incorporated into the manual.

No conservation methodology precedents or publications exist for the Caribbean region with the breadth and scope of the manual. The text serves to validate and reaffirm the development of historic preservation principles and applications within a regional context. Written for professionals in the construction field — architects, engineers and urban planners — who lack formal preservation training, the manual explains basic concepts of historic preservation using case studies of recent preservation projects in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean. The manual provides assistance to professionals and students in the design and construction field who need specific information on historical research, documentation, condition surveys, material analysis, intervention design, selective demolition and cataloging and storage of recyclable materials. The manual explains fundamental conservation steps necessary for most projects, provides guidelines on how these steps should be implemented, and includes a comprehensive list of suggested readings relative to these topics.

> "No conservation methodology precedents or publications exist for the Caribbean region with the breadth and scope of the manual."

— Beatriz del Cueto
— Agamemnon Gus Pantel

Ms del Cueto is an architect in private practice in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Dr. Pantel has trained in anthropology, archeology and architectural conservation. A former Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Puerto Rico, Dr. Pantel teaches at the School of Architecture, Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico.

For more information on the project, contact NCPTT Training Coordinator Fran Gale. To obtain a copy of the manual (NCPTT Publication No. 1997-07), contact NCPTT's publications manager.

NCPTT Adds Three Staff Members

Lance Ellis
Information Management Associate

Lance Ellis has joined NCPTT as Information Management Associate, and assists NCPTT's Information Management component in administering internal office computer systems. Lance will manage NCPTT's LAN and World Wide Web site, develop and maintain office databases and assist NCPTT staff with computer-related tasks and problems.

Lance has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Northwestern State University of Louisiana and a Master of Journalism degree from Louisiana State University. Lance comes to NCPTT after long experience in Washington, DC, providing computer support on contract to the Department of Defense. He brings to NCPTT a broad range of experience in the computer industry as a network administrator, systems developer and automated information systems specialist.

Gillian Rudd
Materials Research Program Associate

Dr. Gillian Rudd has joined NCPTT's Materials Research Program under a joint appointment as Assistant Professor of Chemistry with the Department of Chemistry and Physics at Northwestern State University of Louisiana and as MRP associate.

Gillian holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biochemistry, a Post-Graduate Certificate in Education and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in analytical organic chemistry from the University of Warwick, England. She spent the last two years as a Robert A. Welch Post-Doctoral Fellow in the Department of Chemistry at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, investigating the organometallic chemistry of ruthenium and mixed metal carboranes. Gillian is assisting Mary Striegel with a number of MRP initiatives including the compilation of a database of Materials Research Program projects over the last 15 years.

Daniel Vivian
Research Associate

Daniel Vivian has joined NCPTT as Research Associate, assisting NCPTT Research Coordinator Mark Gilberg.

Dan received a Bachelor of Arts degree in history from the University of Alabama and a Master's degree in applied history with a concentration in historic preservation from the University of South Carolina. He was the recipient of the Society of Architectural Historians' 1997 Keepers Preservation Education Fund Scholarship. Dan's public architecture research on the development of the South Carolina State Capitol and the history of the Buncombe County Courthouse will result in two forthcoming publications.

NCPTT's Web Site Wins Design Award

NCPTT's new World Wide Web site was awarded the Internet Professional Publishers Association DX Award for Design Excellence in February 1998, shortly after the redesigned site was launched. IPPA lauded both the design and content of NCPTT's site and praised it as "...the finest small US Government website produced to date." To read the complete review, visit <www.ippa.org/past-dx/aw090223.html>.

Phase II of the redesign of NCPTT's Web site will begin in mid-May. This part of the four-phase project will focus on the development of searchable online databases that will enhance NCPTT's ability to deliver preservation-related information over the World Wide Web. In the second phase, one prototype database will be implemented and placed online. The document known as "Internet Resources for Heritage Conservation, Historic Preservation and Archeology" <http://www.cr.nps.gov/irg> will be converted to a database searchable by multiple criteria.

Other databases, including PTTPublications, PTTGrants, training and education opportunities, jobs, conferences, etc., will be implemented during Phase III.

ECPA Web Site Includes Research and Training Programs Throughout Europe

The European Commission on Preservation and Access maintains an online European Preservation Information Center, <www.knaw.nl/epca>. The EPIC site focuses on the preservation of documentary heritage in all media, including paper, sound, film, photography and digital.

A recent feature of EPIC is a Preservation Map of Europe, </ecpatex/map/index.htm>—currently a 25-nation directory of organizations and institutions involved in archive and conservation work. Information for each nation is provided in four categories — national policy, organizations and institutions involved in archive and conservation work, major national initiatives such as national studies of conservation needs or national conservation programs, and training opportunities. Visitors to the site will note that many institutions that offer archival training also offer training in other preservation disciplines.

The site, except for proper names, is in English.

Conservation of Ancient Masonry in Byzantine Architecture

August 17 – October 16
Thessaloniki, Greece

ICCROM and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Department of Civil Engineering, will offer the first international course on the Conservation of Ancient Masonry in Byzantine Architecture, in English. NATO's Science for Stability program and the Greek Ministry of Culture are course sponsors. Training will include theoretical and practical lessons on conserving of ancient masonry.

For more information, contact ICCROM, Training and Fellowship Program, 13 Via di San Michele, I-00153 Rome, Italy; telephone (+39 6)5855-3305, facsimile (+39 6)5855-3349, e-mail <training@ICCROM.org>, Web <www.iccrom.org>.

Have You Got the Blues?

September 24 Austin, Texas
November 6 New Orleans, Louisiana

The Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts will conduct two one-day workshops, titled "Have You Got the Blues?," on identifying, managing and treating architectural records.

The workshops are partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and co-sponsored by the University of Texas at Austin's Graduate School of Library and Information Science and The Historic New Orleans Collection. Workshop topics will interest architects, architectural historians and those responsible for architectural records collections or other oversize paper-based materials.

For more information, contact Susan DuBois, CCAHA, 264 South 23rd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103; telephone 215/545-0613, e-mail <ccaha@hslc.org>, Web <www.ccaha.org>.

Cultural Diversity Scholarships

Scholarships to attend the National Preservation Conference are available for community leaders and students from culturally diverse backgrounds. The National Preservation Conference is organized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the 52nd annual Conference will convene in Savannah, Georgia October 20-25.

The scholarships enable individuals of diverse cultural and economic backgrounds to participate in the conference's educational and field sessions. Application deadline is June 15.

For more information, contact the Cultural Diversity Scholarship Program, NTHP-Southern Regional Office, 456 King Street, Charleston, SC 29403; telephone 803/722-8552, facsimile 803/722-8652.

National Endowment for the Humanities' National Heritage Preservation Program Material Culture Collections Project

The National Endowment for the Humanities, through its National Heritage Preservation Program, invites applications from museums, historical organizations, universities, state agencies and others for support to stabilize and safeguard material culture collections important to the humanities. Such collections may contain archeological and ethnographic objects, decorative art, textiles and historic artifacts. Application deadline is July 1.

For more information, contact National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Preservation and Access, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20506; telephone 202/606-8570.

The James Marston Fitch Charitable Trust Mid-Career Grants

The James Marston Fitch Charitable Trust will award a $20,000 research grant to mid-career professionals who have an advanced or professional degree, at least 10 years of experience and an established identity in one or more of the following fields: historic preservation, architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, environmental planning, archeology, architectural history and the decorative arts. Other smaller grants up to $10,000 are made at the discretion of the Trustees.

The grants are intended to support innovative original research and creative design that advance the practice of preservation in the US. The grants are possible in part by the generosity of the Kress Foundation. Application deadline is August 15.

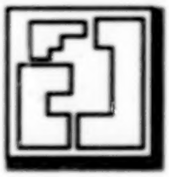
For more information, contact Morley Bland, The James Marston Fitch Charitable Trust, Offices of Beyer Blinder Belle, 41 East 11th Street, New York, NY 10003; telephone 212/777-7800, facsimile 212/475-7424.

Parking in Historic Downtowns

Continued from page 6

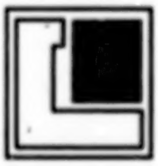
routes. The five primary patterns are —

On-street



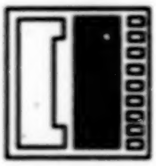
Highlands, North Carolina, and Nevada City, California, are two examples of communities with the simplest parking and pedestrian access system. Parking in the central commercial district is almost entirely on-street, supplemented by a small amount of off-street parking. Pedestrian access is limited almost exclusively to sidewalks since the majority of parking spaces are within 450 feet of the commercial center. With adequate on-street parking, there is little pressure to build other parking facilities and no threat to the town's historic building stock. Automobiles, however, are a dominant visual element in the downtown area during peak business hours.

Quadrant



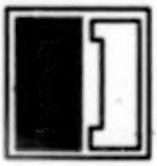
Lebanon, Ohio, follows the quadrant parking pattern, where each block contributes a portion of the off-street parking supply. Lots are located adjacent to cross streets, usually on a corner farthest from the town center. Sidewalks provide pedestrian access to retail stores and businesses

Alley Slot



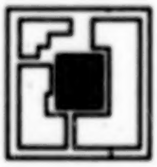
Franklin, Tennessee, follows the alley slot parking pattern. Off-street parking is organized along alleys that bisect almost all downtown blocks and run parallel to the main commercial street. The alleys connect to cross streets leading to the downtown center and provide pedestrian access to businesses.

Perimeter



Ames, Iowa, provides a good example of the perimeter parking pattern. A virtually unbroken band of parking lots, usually situated at the rear of blocks facing the commercial center, encircles the commercial district. Pedestrians use sidewalks along cross streets to reach businesses and retail stores. In many communities based on the perimeter parking model, parking lot construction has disrupted historic building patterns in outlying parts of the downtown area.

Block Interior



New Bern, North Carolina, is typical of communities modeled on the block interior parking pattern. The center of each of two blocks on either side of the town's main commercial street is occupied by large parking lots. Previously, storage buildings occupied these sites. A small amount of on-street parking also is available. The town has developed exclusive pedestrian access routes to the commercial center that have good lighting and attractive landscaping.

Based on research findings, Crankshaw asserts that there is no single best model for the development of downtown access. Because of the tremendous variation among downtown forms, it is not possible to achieve the level of standardization typical of suburban shopping centers, which are commonly designed so that patrons can park within 300 feet of their destination. But for planning purposes, the models defined in this study explicitly identify the key planning and preservation issues involved and force decisions to be made within the context of the entire downtown. Communities that engage in comprehensive planning stand a better chance of maintaining the deeply-valued qualities associated with historic business districts while also allowing the level of access needed for a healthy downtown economy.

An article by Crankshaw summarizing the findings of this PTTGrants project will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Journal of the American Planning Association. *For more information, contact NCPTT Research Coordinator Mark Gilberg.*

CCAHA's Preservation Overview Survey Program

With continued funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts' preservation overview survey program is extended through April 2000. Institutions with publicly-accessible paper-based humanities collections are eligible.

For more information, contact Susan DuBois, CCAHA, 264 South 23rd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103; telephone 215/545-0613, facsimile 215/735-9313, e-mail <ccaha@hslc.org>, Web <www.ccaha.org>.

SOS!2000 Award Applications

Heritage Preservation, the National Museum of American Art, and the Smithsonian Institution have issued guidelines for their Save Outdoor Sculpture project (SOS!2000) awards in three categories: Assessment, Maintenance Training and Achievement. Application deadline is November 1.

For more information, contact National Museum of American Art, MRC-230, Washington, DC 20506; telephone 888/SOS-SCULP, facsimile 202/625-1485, Web <www.heritagepreservation.org/sos/sos.html>.

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The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and to honor our trust responsibilities to tribes.

National Park Service
The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. The Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training promotes and enhances the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources in the United States for present and future generations through the advancement and dissemination of preservation technology and training.

NCPTT, created by Congress, is an interdisciplinary effort by the National Park Service to advance the art, craft and science of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation, and interpretation. NCPTT serves public and private practitioners through research, education and information management.

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